

December 19, 1917

Portreviver" being

EVIVER"  
IC.

ALCOHOLIC.

trated juices of the  
health-giving tonic.  
POWERS."

a Slice of Lemon.

ttle, 2/6.

'S "PORTREVIVER,"  
Rathbone Place, W. 2

THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS,  
DECEMBER 26, 1917.

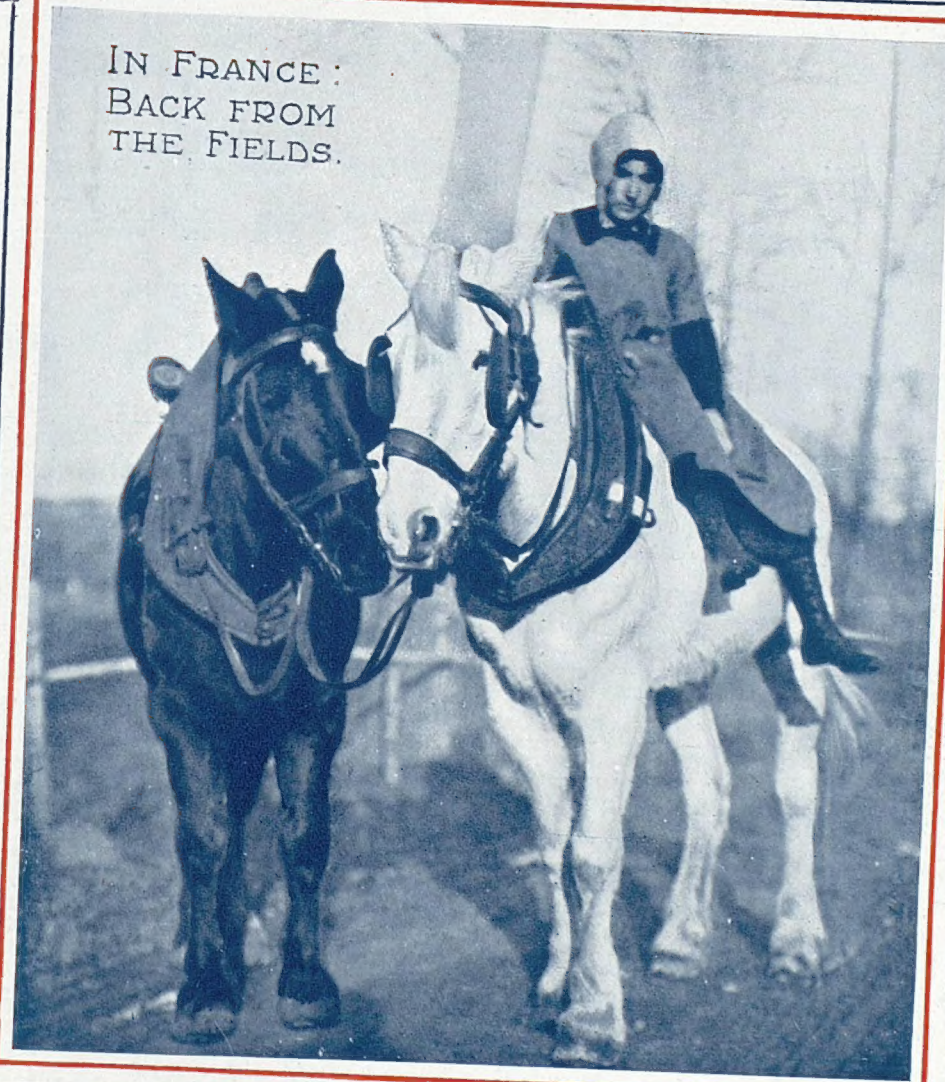
EACH NUMBER COMPLETE IN ITSELF.

New Series. — PART 81

# THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS

8d

IN FRANCE:  
BACK FROM  
THE FIELDS.



PRICE EIGHTPENCE: BY INLAND POST, 8½d.

PUBLISHED BY "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS," AT 172, STRAND, LONDON, W.C. 2.



**NOW ON SALE.**

**Price 2/-**

**THE CHRISTMAS NUMBER**  
**OF**  
**The Illustrated London News**

Contains a Great German Spy Story by W. DOUGLAS NEWTON, entitled—

**"THE CACHE; or, Brandt, the Spy."**

**THE GRAND COLOURED PRESENTATION PLATE**  
is entitled—**"THE CALL."**

**Pictures by Famous Artists,**  
**ALL IN PHOTOGRAVURE.**

Order at once from your local Bookstall or Newsagent.

OFFICES: 172, STRAND, LONDON, W.C. 2

**NOW ON SALE.**

**Price 1/6**

**THE CHRISTMAS NUMBER**  
**OF**  
**The Sketch**

Contains SIX COLOURED PICTURES, including a Double-Page by

**RAPHAEL KIRCHNER**

**The Coloured Presentation Plate**  
by  
**RAPHAEL KIRCHNER**

is entitled—

**"VIVE LA FRANCE!"**

**STORIES**

By STEPHEN McKENNA, ARTHUR C. HAY, and DOROTHEA LIVETT.

*Seasonable Drawings by Famous Artists.*

Order at once from your local Bookstall or Newsagent.

OFFICES: 172, STRAND, LONDON, W.C. 2.



December 26, 1917

Price 2/-

BER  
on News

VTON, entitled—

Spy."

ATION PLATE

sts,  
VURE.

agent.

Price 1/6

BER

Double-Page by

on Plate

ICE!"

OROTHEA LIVETT.

sts.

ewsagent.

December 26, 1917

THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS.

Part 81  
New Series

SECOND SERIES  
OF THE  
**KIRCHNER**  
**ALBUM**

PRICE ONE SHILLING

WILL CONTAIN THE FOLLOWING

**Beautifully Coloured Pictures:**

The Fan  
A Peep  
Lolotte  
Singed Wings  
Two in the Car  
Lizzie

Miss Red Cap  
Faunesse  
Merci  
Reflections  
Souvenir  
The Skating Girl

**READY NOVEMBER 16th.**

*To ensure obtaining a copy of this Splendid Series, orders should be placed AT ONCE with your Local Newsagent or Railway Bookstall.*

*Post free, securely packed, 1/4, from THE PUBLISHERS,*

**172, STRAND LONDON, W.C. 2**

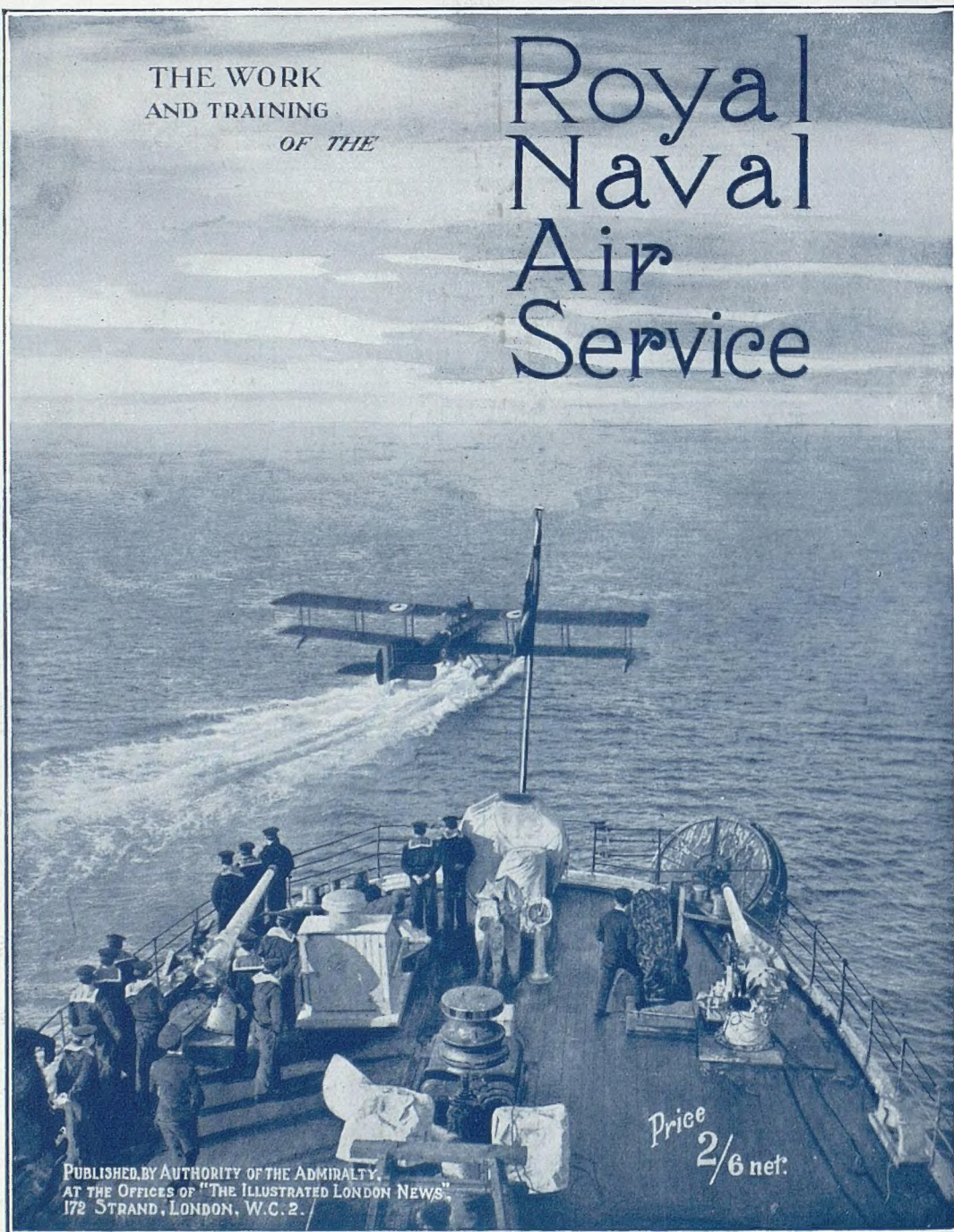


# THE FINEST RECORD

.. OF ..

THE WORK  
AND TRAINING  
OF THE

Royal  
Naval  
Air  
Service



PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF THE ADMIRALTY,  
AT THE OFFICES OF "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS",  
172 STRAND, LONDON, W.C. 2.

Price  
2/6 net.

A MUCH REDUCED REPRODUCTION OF THE COVER.

## THIS REMARKABLE BOOK

.. dealing with ..

"THE WORK & TRAINING OF THE ROYAL NAVAL AIR SERVICE"

(Published by Authority of the Admiralty),

ALL PHOTOGRAVURE

IS NOW ON SALE.

A Companion to "The Work and Training of the Royal Flying Corps."

T  
W





Dec. 19, 1917

tions should begin—the last  
er in the game of beggar-my-  
n, after all, a grim humourist,  
e? Meanwhile, the Russian  
ent, although there is news  
ct. At Bielgorod there was



EAST AFRICA: A COMPANY  
RIFLES ON THE MARCH.  
Illustrations Bureau.

second sitting of the Con-  
ened on Dec. 11. Nothing  
of members had arrived in  
y. Rumania was said to  
Germany to make peace  
essarabia; Bulgaria, by the  
as to have the Dobrudja.  
hile continuing inactive,  
rnise with the enemy, who  
the wire entanglements, as  
ve. The Rumanian armis-  
he 12th as formally signed.  
n, and was to last "until

ommons, on Dec. 12, Mr.  
new Vote of Credit, which  
expenditure up to the end  
ancellor of the Exchequer  
ily average expenditure for  
e days was £6,794,000, and,  
e end of the last financial  
e Chancellor said that the  
make a statement on the  
stmas adjournment. Mr.  
efully of the recovery of  
ussia. We have another  
nomy in Sir Eric Geddes'  
on December 13 on the  
d shipbuilding prospects.

LONDON: DEC. 15, 1917.

STRATED LONDON NEWS AND SKETCH, LTD.,  
C. 2—WEDNESDAY, DEC. 19, 1917.

The Illustrated War News, Dec. 26, 1917.—Part 81, New Series.

# The Illustrated War News



AT THEIR CAMP GATEWAY IN FRANCE: ANNAMITE WORKERS.

French Official.



### IMPORTANT NOTICE: "THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS."

Beginning with the issue dated January 2, the price of "The Illustrated War News" will be raised to Ninepence. This has been made necessary by the further increase in the cost of paper, due to the restrictions on imports, and by the cost of other materials, of labour, and of transport. We feel sure that our readers will prefer the slight increase in the price rather than any diminution in the size of the Paper, which will be maintained at its present high standard of illustrations and letterpress. Our readers will note, also, that none of the editorial space is occupied by advertisements. The normal price of sixpence will be resumed as soon as possible.

## THE GREAT WAR.

THE OLD YEAR AND THE NEW—RETROSPECT AND PROSPECT—FLANDERS AND FRANCE—  
ENEMY REINFORCEMENTS—ROUTINE FIGHTING—AIR-RAID ON LONDON—BRITISH IN ITALY.

THE year closes upon a conflict still doubtful. It has seen great successes and great setbacks. On the West, the Allies, after a brilliant series of thrusts which won them more appreciable progress than any previous twelvemonth of war, are faced with the threat of a German massed attack more formidable than anyone believed would be in the enemy's power to deliver again. But the valour that went forward, bit by bit, doggedly, from the Vimy Ridge to Bourlon Wood, stands ready to contest the worst that Hindenburg can contrive. The British and the French are not at bay. The withdrawal from Bourlon



WITH THE NEW ZEALANDERS ON THE WESTERN FRONT: TROOPS ENTRAINED.  
New Zealand Official Photograph.

has to be viewed in its true perspective. The magnitude of Sir Julian Byng's achievement on Nov. 20 misled those too hopeful people who read into the victory an assurance of no partial setback to follow. They looked upon the piercing of the Hindenburg Line as a great "break-through." The military commanders have never regarded it as such. By the good fortune of the day, prescribed objectives were overreached. Hence natural disappointment when the new front had to be modified. It is necessary to consider the modification in the light of all the continuous gains since the battle of Arras. Such a view leaves us



WITH THE NEW ZEALANDERS ON THE WESTERN FRONT: PRACTISING BAYONET-FIGHTING.—[New Zealand Official Photo.]



## WAR NEWS.

"News" will be raised to paper, due to the restrictions el sure that our readers will paper, which will be maintained also, that none of the editorial ured as soon as possible.

## AR.

### NDERS AND FRANCE— ON—BRITISH IN ITALY.

has to be viewed in its true perspective. The magnitude of Sir Julian Byng's achievement on Nov. 20 misled those too hopeful people who read into the victory an assurance of no partial setback to follow. They looked upon the piercing of the Hindenburg Line as a great "break-through." The military commanders have never regarded it as such. By the good fortune of the day, prescribed objectives were overreached. Hence natural disappointment when the new front had to be modified. It is necessary to consider the modification in the light of all the continuous gains since the battle of Arras. Such a view leaves us



G.—[New Zealand Official Photo.]

with substantial encouragement for the New Year. On the Aisne and at Verdun the French hold the initiative. Meanwhile, Italy, to which 1917 brought a fair earnest of success and saw her forward line actually within striking distance of Trieste, has seen that hope postponed. But even a retreat of sixty miles did not daunt her courage. The Piave line stands, and gives increasing promise of proving a stone wall to the invaders. British and French together strengthen Italy's hands, and sustain the rally she made alone. The winter cannot bring any great forward movement in the Alps. It will be a period of grim holding on, with constant preparation for complete recovery. The earlier part of the year was full of great hope for Russia, but Brusiloff's swingeing blow in the Carpathians was deprived of its proper sequel by the political upheaval. The dismal result requires no comment. The Allies await the New Year with anxiety, but with reassurance. The enemy now stakes everything on his chance of a decision before American reinforcements arrive. His frenzied effort is an admission that if his time-table again goes wrong, as at Liège, his game is lost. Time is of the essence of the contract. But the prophets, wise in their generation, no longer attempt to foretell the dawn of peace. The closing months of 1917, if they have done nothing

the initial mistakes of others in Mesopotamia were turned to victory by the lamented Maude; while Allenby, in Palestine, completed, by the capture of Jerusalem, one of the most masterly campaigns of the whole war. His further movements there are a powerful



WITH THE NEW ZEALANDERS ON THE WESTERN FRONT: MAKING HOT MEAT-PIES FOR THE MEN IN THE TRENCHES.

New Zealand Official Photograph.

auxiliary to ultimate decision in Mesopotamia.

Continuing, then, the narrative of the fighting on the various fronts, we have to note a series of attacks in the neighbourhood of Bullecourt. The opening of these was registered in our last week's issue. Two attacks made by the enemy at dawn on the 13th were repulsed with heavy loss. Almost immediately the first of these failed; on the wider front from the east and north-east, against the angle formed by our trench-lines south of Riencourt-lez-Cagnicourt, the enemy again attacked and effected a penetration, but only a few of his troops reached our positions, and these were either killed or taken prisoner. During the same day local fighting went on, and lasted until late in the evening around a small piece of trench which the enemy still held. Other events of the same twenty-four hours were the repulse of a raid at La Bassée, a successful attack on a hostile post south of Villers-Guislain, and bomb-fighting east of Bullecourt. The enemy's artillery was lively throughout the day, south of the Scarpe and



WITH THE NEW ZEALANDERS ON THE WESTERN FRONT: BUYING VEGETABLES FROM A PEASANT ON A MARKET-DAY. [New Zealand Official.]

else, have deepened the conviction that a heavy struggle still lies ahead. While the issue still sways in Europe, in outlying battlefields the Old Year has set much to the profit side of the Allies' account. With the conquest of German East Africa, Germany lost her last colonial possession;

north-east of Ypres. As a result of this fighting our position was slightly improved east of Bullecourt. On the 15th the fighting was again local, the chief point being about Polygon Wood, near Polderhoek Château. The enemy obtained no advantage except at one point, where



he entered a trench. Again guns on both sides were busy on the Scarpe, and the German artillery was particularly brisk north of Langemarck.

The snow has brought home to our men the advantages of the higher ground they now occupy, as the result of the long series of operations between Lens and Staden. It is now the enemy's turn to crouch among the snowdrifts, overlooked by our men. Last year the reverse was the case. Our troops do not believe that the enemy will make a colossal attack on the Cambrai front. Granted the presence of huge forces released from the Russian front, the quality of the enemy's reinforcements is understood to be not first-class.

On the 18th, at 6.15 p.m., German aeroplanes crossed the Essex and Kent coast. Five machines reached the London area and dropped bombs. One was brought down; another was reported as probably down.

On the French front there was little of importance between Dec. 14 and 16. Late on the 17th the guns were very active in the Vosges, also south of St. Quentin and east of the Meuse. The enemy tried a surprise attack in Upper Alsace, but gained nothing thereby.

On the Italian front the infantry actions continued incessant, to the sustained ground-bass of

heavy guns. Between the Brenta and the Piave a heroic struggle won back to Italy a considerable stretch of captured trenches. On a renewal of the hostile attack in the Col della Berretta region, a fierce struggle was maintained until night, and heavy losses forced the enemy to desist. His gains were insignificant. On Monte Tomba and along the Piave, artillery actions rose and fell, and some

small affairs of patrols took place, with advantage to the Italians. Enemy infantry from Monte Spinoncia (Brenta front) recoiled under French gun-fire. A division of Jaeger, attacking Monte Solaro, met with so determined a resistance and were so badly cut up that they they gave up and returned to their positions. The seventh day of

the Brenta Piave Battle closed, therefore, in victory for our Allies.

For the first time the enemy has mentioned a brush with the British in Italy. His report of Dec. 17 spoke of British attacks south of Fontana Secca, between the Brenta and the Piave. According to Ludendorff, our attacks broke down. The chief significance of his report is the indication that British troops are posted on the higher fighting line, above the Montello foot-hills, where they were first announced to have taken over positions.

LONDON : DEC. 20, 1917.



THE PALESTINE FIGHTING: FILLING A TROUGH BY MEANS OF A PUMPING-ENGINE.—[Official Photograph.]



THE PALESTINE FIGHTING: LANDING STORES ON THE COAST.—[Official Photograph.]



in the Brenta and the Piave back to Italy a considerable trench. On a renewal of the Col della Berretta region, maintained until night, and the enemy to desist. His gains in Monte Tomba and along the front rose and fell, and some small affairs of patrols took place, with advantage to the Italians. Enemy infantry from Monte Spinoncia (Brenta front) recoiled under French gun-fire. A division of Jaeger, attacking Monte Solaro, met with so determined a resistance and were so badly cut up that they gave up and returned to their positions. The seventh day of battle closed, therefore, in

the enemy has mentioned in Italy. His report of attacks south of Fontana and the Piave. According to reports, the attacks broke down. The report is the indication that the enemy are posted on the higher Montello foot-hills, where they are expected to have taken over

LONDON : DEC. 20, 1917.



[Official Photograph.]

## Passing Battlefield Messages from front to Rear.



### KEEPING TOUCH IN ACTION: A NEW ZEALAND SIGNALLER ON A JUST-CAPTURED GERMAN DUG-OUT.

As fast as ground is gained to the front while an attack is in progress, signallers follow close behind and establish themselves, singly or in parties, as near the fighting as may be. They are sent on in order to keep the advancing front-line troops in as close touch as possible with the commanders of local reserve units and the staff and higher officers immediately responsible for the general direction of the operations.

In that way, the officers in charge are kept informed of the fortunes of the fight at places out of sight from in rear. Thus the sending-up of reinforcements can be regulated, or new or auxiliary movements of the reserve troops, still in hand at local headquarters in rear, initiated with the least possible loss of time. Note the thick concrete slabs of the German dug-out.—[New Zealand Official Photos.]





## The Men who Charged the Guns at Masnieres:

Heroes of



WITH THE LIEUTENANT WHO TOOK COMMAND TWO MILES WITHIN THE ENEMY LINES.

The exploits of the Canadian Cavalry in the battle of Cambrai rival the Charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava. "A single squadron of the Fort Garry Horse," writes Mr. W. A. Willison, the Canadian correspondent, "found themselves facing a hostile battery of four 3-in. light German field-guns. Charging straight for the battery, sabring everything as they went,

AND LED A FE

officers and me  
went on until  
their way back



Guns at Masnieres:



TWO MILES WITHIN THE ENEMY LINES  
of the Light Brigade at Balaclava. "A  
correspondent, "found themselves facing a  
battery, sabring everything as they went,

Heroes of a Canadian "Balaclava" Exploit.

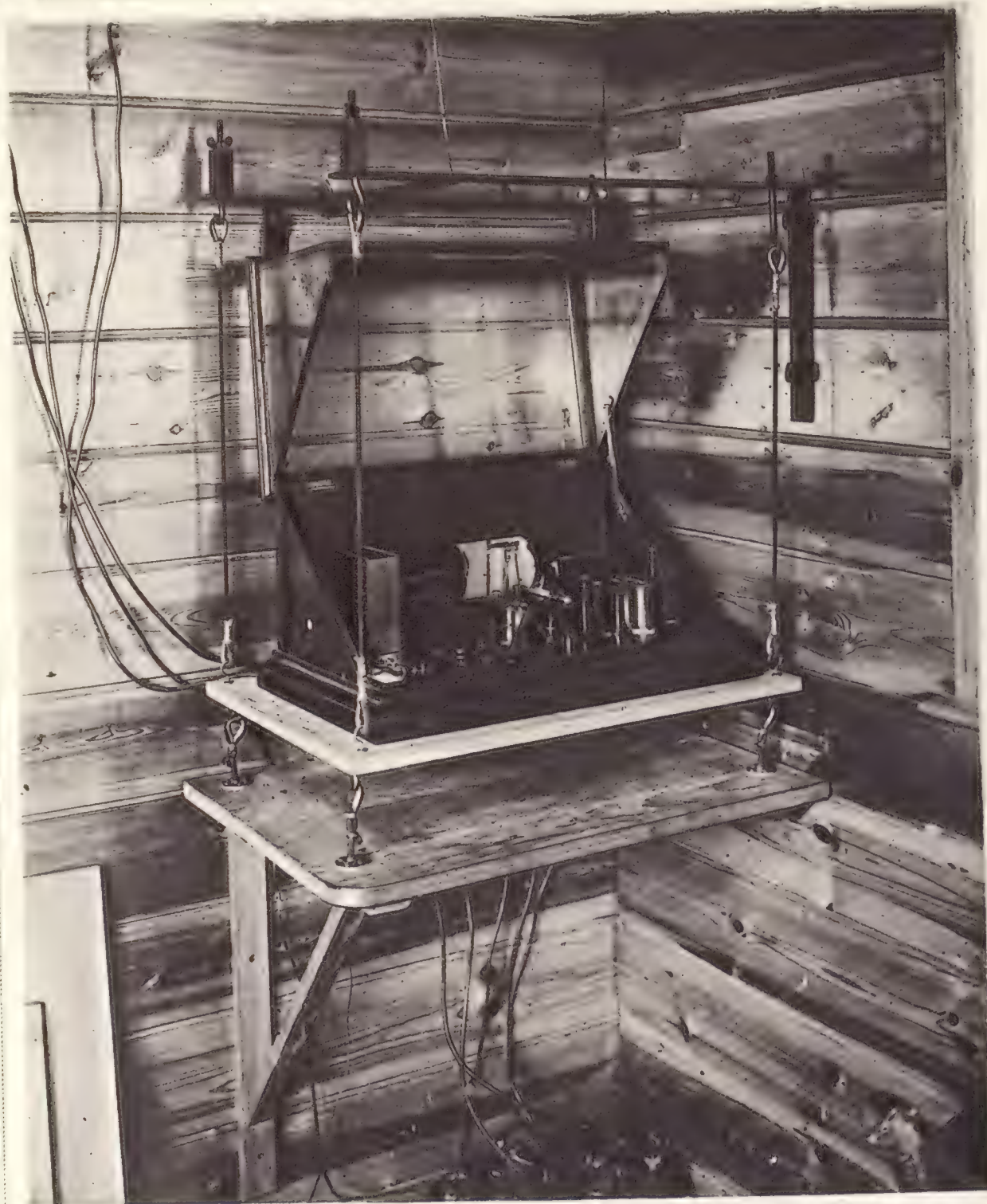


AND LED A FIGHTING RETIREMENT: A FAMOUS SQUADRON OF THE FORT GARRY HORSE.

officers and men raced to the guns. . . . With the sword the cavalry wiped out that battery. . . . Unchecked, our horses  
went on until dusk, and found themselves two miles inside enemy territory, commanded by a lieutenant. . . . They fought  
their way back on foot. The retirement . . . was a succession of hand-to-hand struggles."—[Canadian War Records.]



## One of the Duties of the R.N.A.S.



## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATION: A LIGHTNING RECORDER, ABLE TO REPORT STORMS 200 MILES OFF.

The Meteorological stations established under the control of the Royal Naval Air Service are completely equipped with every kind of recording and warning instrument, found suitable for war purposes. As an instance of the completeness of the equipment supplied, the instrument shown here will serve. Its functions are to detect electrical disturbances in the upper air, and at extreme distances, so that

our aeroplane camps and stations within the affected area or a radius of a certain number of miles may be warned in time in view of contemplated operations. The enemy have similar stations in the occupied districts of France and Belgium, equipped with similar instruments to those we use, as a German account which was quoted in one of our newspapers related in some detail.—[Official Naval Photograph.]

## METE

Weather  
one of  
war suc  
It invo  
and the  
informa



Dec. 26, 1917



RT STORMS 200 MILES OFF.  
 ns within the affected area or a radius  
 may be warned in time in view of con-  
 any have similar stations in the occupied  
 , equipped with similar instruments to  
 count which was quoted in one of our  
 ail.—[Official Naval Photograph.]

Dec. 26, 1917

THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS

[Part 81  
 New Series]—9

## One of the Duties of the R.N.A.S.



### METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATION AT 30,000 FEET UP: PILOT BALLOONING AT AN R.N.A.S. STATION.

Weather prognostication during the next few hours or days is one of the most important matters in war, and more particularly in a war such as the present, in which air-fighting takes so great a part. It involves the constant making of scientific meteorological tests, and the taking of special measures with the view of obtaining reliable information of air-current directions, strengths, and variations, and

prevalent weather conditions generally in regions of the upper air. Pilot-ballooning is one method employed. By sending up balloons fitted with recording instruments, or connected with instruments under observation on the ground, wind velocities, for example, at as high up as 30,000 feet, can be noted. The Royal Naval Air Service carry out the duties.—[Official Naval Photograph.]





## The Italian Army's Stand at Bay

to Keep



RIVERSIDE DEFENCES ON THE PIAVE : WIRE ENTANGLEMENTS ALONG THE

The Piave for the last fifty miles of its course across the flat, low-lying expanse of the plain of Venetia, offers few naturally defensive positions along its banks. The river takes its way in a series of wide reaches studded with islets, which, as the stream approaches the coast, show above the surface as patches of sandy gravel and mud. The photograph brings out the

NEAR BANK IN

characteristics of  
on both the river  
close to the river



my's Stand at Bay

to Keep the Enemy from Venice.



VE: WIRE ENTANGLEMENTS ALONG THE

of the plain of Venetia, offers few naturally  
reaches studded with islets, which, as the  
and mud. The photograph brings out the

NEAR BANK IN FRONT OF TRENCHES, AND ON THE RIVER ISLETS.

characteristics of the district. As the best method of hindering a passage over, the Italians constructed lines of barbed wire  
on both the river bank and the low foreshore on their side, and also on the nearest islets, with batteries and infantry trenches  
close to the river bank along their side of the Piave. They proved effective in stopping the Austrians.



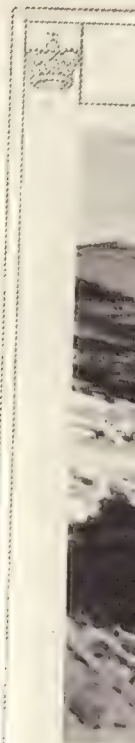
## On the Italian Northern Defence Line.



## THE ASIAGO FRONT: ITALIAN TRENCHES BY MONTE FIOR; ROAD-BLOCKING IN VAL SUGANA.

Monte Fior, where the upper illustration shows part of an Italian trench-line across one of the lower slopes of the mountain, is on the north of the Asiago plateau, which forms the main central stronghold of the Italian northern defence-system. The trench-line runs, as seen, across a boulder-strewn slope, and faces across a shallow valley, where among the scrub pines are Austrian advanced posts. The

Val Sugana lies on the eastern side of Asiago, and near the town of Rivalta, and the Brenta takes its course from north to south through the valley. A mountain side road is shown in the second illustration being barricaded. With the roadway barricaded across, there is no passing on either side between the rocky steep above and the precipice to the river below.—[Italian Official Photographs.]



BY

Monte Grappa is the Brenta-Plava to west, for about is the corresponding intervening valley from the Trentin



Dec. 26, 1917



# IN VAL SUGANA.

siago, and near the town of  
from north to south through  
own in the second illustration  
rricaded across, there is no  
steep above and the precipice  
otographs.]

Dec. 26, 1917

THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS.

[Part 81  
New Series]—13

## On the Italian Northern Defence Line.



### BY MONTE GRAPPA: A ROAD USED BY TRENTINO REFUGEES; A MACHINE-GUN POST.

Monte Grappa is on the ridge, or series of heights, which extend across the Brenta-Plave front, stretching between the two rivers from east to west, for about fifteen miles, as the crow flies. The Asiago plateau is the corresponding high ground to the west across the Brenta, the intervening valley of which river forms the main gateway, as it were, from the Trentino to the Venetian Plain. One of the mountain roads

by Monte Grappa, along which the Italian Trentino refugees passed, is seen in the upper illustration. The lower illustration shows an Italian machine-gun post on a rocky spur overlooking the Val Sugana, through which the Brenta flows, not far from the Trentino border, with some of its garrison. The post can only be entered by the tunnel in the hill side, the entrance to which is shown.—[Italian Official Photographs.]



## ROMANCES OF THE REGIMENTS: LXXXI.—THE BUFFS.

## A YOUNGSTER'S FIRST BAGGAGE-GUARD.

ROUND about the year 1807 there joined the 3rd Foot (the Buffs), the East Kent Regiment, a broth of a boy, barely turned sixteen. Before he joined, he had had a brush with his future Colonel, who was dining with the father of the Ensign-elect. The boy, full of assurance, got a well-deserved snub from the Colonel, whereupon Young Hopeful flung a glass of wine in the guest's face. The Colonel took it most magnanimously, and said he saw his work cut out for him. He added that his young friend would find plenty of fellows in the regiment who would put him to rights, if he behaved as he had just been doing. Ever after the Chief was his friend.

The boy made a good start. He was, it is true, constantly up to pranks, but not of a criminal kind. What is now called "ragging" was known then as "putting to rights," and was practised almost without variation from the modern observance in method and detail. Studious officers caught it hot, and our young friend was frequently detailed by persons who should have known better to put a board across a Staff College man's chimney and sit upon it until the student's room became untenable. He was also a great hand at smearing other men's jack-boots with pomatum and hair-powder, and

at mixing hair-powder with boot-blackening—a very choice lark, which fashion alone has rendered obsolete.

There was, however, plenty of good stuff in the boy, as he proved by nearly half-a-century of distinguished service. His first important duty came when the Buffs were ordered to Portugal. Master Ensign was detailed to the baggage-guard to escort the baggage into Plymouth. Conveyance was very difficult to procure, and, when found, was entirely inadequate. Consequently, the train was divided into two parts, each with half the guard commanded by a subaltern. Our

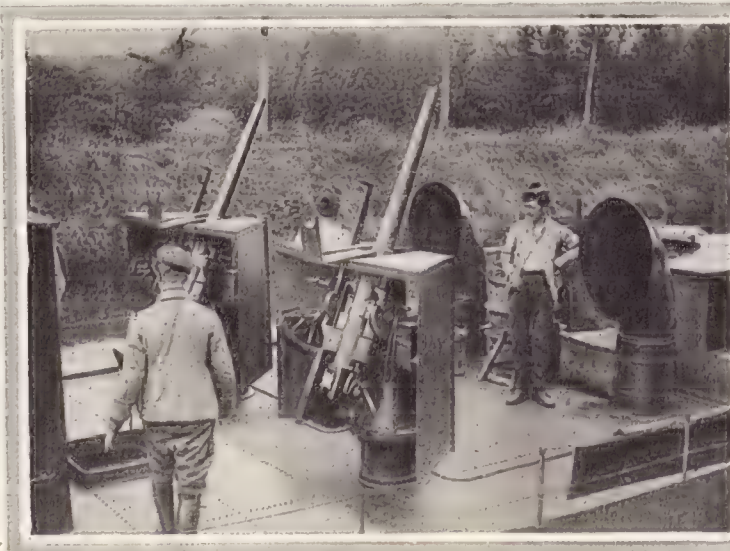
young man, in charge of the first detachment, had not gone far before he saw that he was up against a serious proposition. The drivers, having been pressed to serve, were very refractory. The Ensign had only a sergeant and seven men to help him to keep order. The carter who drove the best horse was particularly insolent, and the carts would not keep together as the officer desired. But the boy would stand no nonsense. He had the refractory driver tied to his wagon and took his whip away from him until he promised to behave. At this,

the man was set free and had his whip returned; whereupon he took the lead of the string and brought the carts along very well

(Continued overleaf.)



CAMP-FIRE YARNS ON THE BRITISH FRONT: AN AUSTRALIAN SOLDIER "TELLING THE TALE" OF AN EXPLOIT, AMID HUMOROUS COMMENTS.—[Australian Official Photograph.]



FRENCH ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS ON AN INLAND WATERWAY: A GUN-BOAT ON THE AISNE CANAL.—[French Official Photograph.]



A WA

One of the inn-  
trary to the La  
here. The ene  
afloat should th  
pedoes to float  
arranging the



## THE BUFFS.

with boot-blackening—a fashion alone has ren-

plenty of good stuff in the boy, as he proved by nearly half-a-century of distinguished service. His first important duty came when the Buffs were ordered to Portugal. Master Ensign was detailed to the baggage-guard to escort the baggage into Plymouth. Conveyance was very difficult to procure, and, when found, was entirely inadequate. Consequently, the train was divided into two parts, each with half the guard commanded by a subaltern. Our

the first detachment, had w that he was up against the drivers, having been very refractory. The

Ensign had only a sergeant and seven men to help him to keep order. The carter who drove the best horse was particularly insolent, and the carts would not keep together as the officer desired. But the boy would stand no nonsense. He had the refractory driver tied to his wagon and took his whip away from him until he promised to behave. At this,

and had his whip re-took the lead of the carts along very well

(Continued overleaf.)

## A Mine-Sweeper Returning with its Spoil.



A WAR-SERVICE TRAWLER BRINGING ITS "CATCH" SLUNG OUTBOARD AT THE BOOM-END.

One of the innumerable inhuman practices of the enemy at sea, contrary to the Law of Nations and the Hague Convention, is exemplified here. The enemy's invariable practice is to set their mines to keep afloat should they become unmoored and drift, and to set their torpedoes to float after completing their run, instead of, as laid down, arranging the mechanism so that, in each case, the loose mine or

spent torpedo should sink and not endanger neutral and ordinary traffic. One of the perils our heroic mine-sweepers are exposed to hourly is that of suddenly bumping into such death-traps. If sighted on the surface in time, mines can be destroyed, either by rifle or light gun fire on the spot, or on occasion picked up by boat and brought into port, slung as seen.—[Photo. by C.N.]



until Plymouth was reached. There the little officer met fresh troubles. He received orders to go on to Plymouth Dock, as Devonport was called a hundred years ago. His carters were already out of all patience, as they had reached the end of their specified service and

"Young gentleman," said the carter, coolly looking down at his small adversary, "you need not be so warlike. I'll take you to the Mayor's with pleasure, and probably get you fined. Your acts have been perfectly illegal; you can't force us further than your route specifies."

Forthwith the carter took the Ensign to the Mayor, who was kindness itself, and held a private conference with the martial infant. The Mayor doubted whether he had any power in the matter, but the carter he knew as a thoroughly bad character who had been before him often. The carter was now called in, and the Mayor, referring to the man's record, advised him to put his horse to again and go on with the journey. The carter replied that he had the law on his side, and no horse of his should be put to unless for double pay on to Devonport. The Mayor advised the Ensign to pay now, and call on him next day. The carter then prepared to proceed, but all the rest of the drivers demanded the same terms. There was no help but to grant them.

So off they set. The rascals took a short cut to Devonport, which necessitated the crossing of a private bridge, where the officer had to pay a considerable toll per vehicle. It was after midnight when he arrived at last, out of pocket to the tune of £5. Out of pocket indeed. That



SHARERS IN THE GLORY OF VERDUN: FRENCH INFANTRY ON THAT FRONT MOVING UP TO THE FIRST LINE.

*French Official Photograph.*

wished to be dismissed. The Ensign saw that he must, if possible, conceal the new destination from his teamsters. That, however, was incompatible with getting a further move on. The carters were obstinate, and soon gathered a crowd of sailors who took their part. The trouble now rose to a regular disturbance, and matters looked very ugly. The Man in Authority accordingly collected his guard and formed them crescent-wise in front of the leading cart. He next ordered his men to bring their muskets to the charge and pass through the crowd, which seemed ready to offer obstruction. The sergeant, a steady, elderly man, asked leave to caution the men against hurting any of the people, which would have serious consequences. This he did; but at that moment the mob grew violent, and, charging, knocked down the whole guard, officer, non-commissioned officer, and all. The boy jumped up, and, bidding his sergeant take care of guard and baggage, beckoned to a grenadier to follow him. Together, they singled out the ring-leader, a wagon-owner and prize-fighter, and dodged him out of the throng to a quiet corner, where the Ensign told the man that if he did not take him at once to a magistrate he would order the grenadier to bayonet him.



GIVING THE ACCOLADE TO AN AFRICAN WARRIOR: GENERAL LYAUTEY BESTOWING FRENCH MILITARY DECORATIONS.

*French Official Photograph.*

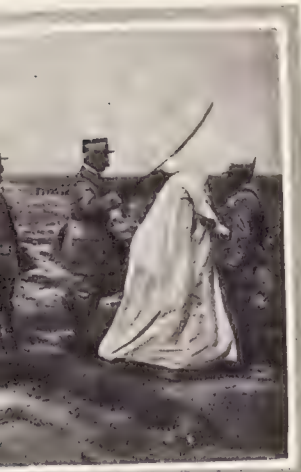
night he was too dog-tired to go with his account to the Quartermaster. Not so the carters. When the Ensign interviewed the Q.M. in the morning, he found that the villains had been there before him and had been paid all over again!

AT TH  
Some tw  
upon the  
this lace  
throughout  
Even to-d  
century fa



the carter, coolly look-  
versary, "you need not  
you to the Mayor's with  
et you fined. Your acts  
al; you can't force us  
specifies."

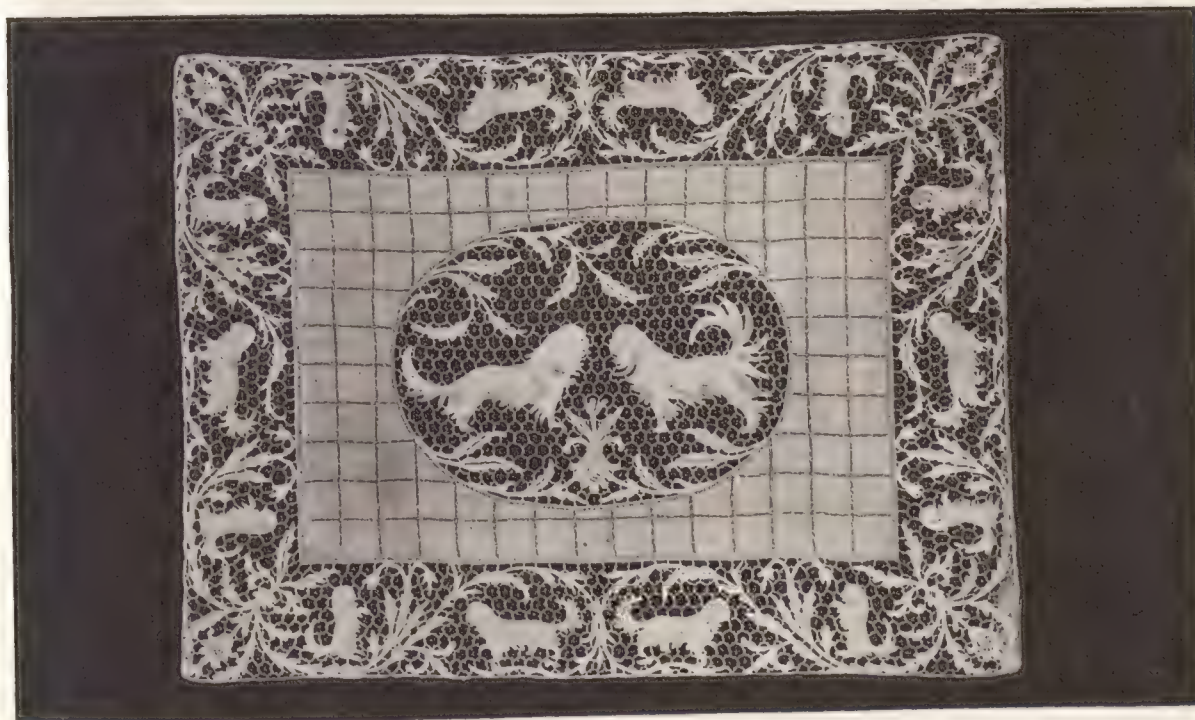
orthwith the carter took  
Ensign to the Mayor,  
was kindness itself, and  
a private conference  
the martial infant.  
Mayor doubted whether  
had any power in the  
er, but the carter he  
y as a thoroughly bad  
acter who had been be-  
him often. The carter  
now called in, and the  
or, referring to the man's  
rd, advised him to put  
horse to again and go on  
the journey. The carter  
ed that he had the law  
his side, and no horse of  
should be put to unless  
double pay on to Devon-  
t. The Mayor advised  
Ensign to pay now, and  
on him next day. The  
er then prepared to pro-  
the drivers demanded the  
no help but to grant them.  
rascals took a short cut  
ecessitated the crossing of  
the officer had to pay a  
hicle. It was after mid-  
at last, out of pocket to  
of pocket indeed. That



WARRIOR: GENERAL LYAUTEY  
DECORATIONS.

ired to go with his account  
Not so the carters. When  
d the Q.M. in the morning,  
ains had been there before  
id all over again!

## A Beautiful Belgian Industry: Some Exquisite Lace.



### AT THE EXHIBITION OF BELGIAN LACE AT THE BELGIAN EMBASSY: ADMIRER BY THE QUEEN.

Some twenty thousand women and girls in Belgium are dependent upon the beautiful industry of lace-making for their daily bread, and this lace is sold in England. The continuance of this industry throughout not only the present, but earlier, wars is remarkable. Even to-day, great artists are giving new designs which make this century famous in the records of lace-making. Our first illustration

is of a cushion cover, showing the Arms of Ypres, in Venice, with motifs of Flanders; and our second a cushion-cover, "Les Chiens," dainty little Pekinese, designed by M. Allard, in a Venice medallion, surrounded by Venice drawn-thread-worked lawn. The lace is not only beautiful in itself, but in pathetic contrast to the conditions of war-time, during which it has been produced.



## On the Coast on the Western front.



## KEEPING THE HORSES FIT: A MORNING WADE; PASSING A CAMP WIRE ENTANGLEMENT.

The mounted services, in which are included various departments of transport, besides the cavalry and artillery, whenever any of their units are stationed in camps or cantonments within sufficiently short distances of the sea coast, both in North-Western France and by the Flanders border, make regular use of their proximity to the sands for bathing the horses as temperature permits. The beach sands and the

sand-dunes, as well as the downland plateaus fringing the coast, also afford the cavalry good exercising ground for the horses, and for drills and evolutions. It was while out for a ride by the coast that, as we illustrated at the time, some cavalry, while out on the Downs north of Calais, captured the crew of a stranded German submarine as they came on shore at low water.—[French Official Photographs.]

AT

In the up  
seen rang  
allotted t  
our West  
similarly  
damaged



front.



## A CAMP WIRE ENTANGLEMENT.

well as the downland plateaus fringing the coast, also  
y good exercising ground for the horses, and for drills  
It was while out for a ride by the coast that, as we  
the time, some cavalry, while out on the Downs  
captured the crew of a stranded German submarine as  
shore at low water.—[French Official Photographs.]

## On the British Western front in France.



## AT TWO PLACES: AEROPLANES LINED UP BEFORE A START; AN 8-INCH CAMBRAI CAPTURE.

In the upper illustration a flight, or section, of British aeroplanes is seen ranged in line at a camp preliminary to starting off on the duty allotted to it. Some little time ago, it may be remembered, one of our Western Front air squadrons caught a squadron of German Gothas similarly lined-up on the ground near their hangars, and severely damaged them before they could rise off the ground, or be got under

cover. It was generally believed at the time that the Gothas were about to start for a bomb-dropping raid on England, as the moon and weather conditions were favourable for the enemy. The lower illustration shows one of the larger German guns usually found in the enemy's front lines—an 8-inch gun—a Cambrai-offensive prize.—[Official Photographs.]





## Troops who have Shown "Glorious Heroism": New Zealanders Detr



### THE RETURN FROM BATTLE IN MODERN CONDITIONS OF SCIENTIFIC WARFARE: A TRAIN-LOAD OF NEW

In old days battles were usually decisive, and men returned, if victorious, with blare of trumpets and banners flying. To-day even a great battle is but an incident in a vast and endless campaign, and the return from the fight is accomplished without pomp and circumstance. Generally it means a long trudge on muddy roads or, as on the occasion here illustrated, a journey

by train. New Zealanders showed courage. Describing the slopes below the Be



## Heroism": New Zealanders Detraining after an Attack on the Western front.



SCIENTIFIC WARFARE: A TRAIN-LOAD OF NEW ZEALAND TROOPS BROUGHT BACK BY RAIL FROM THE FRONT.

of trumpets and banners flying. To-day from the fight is accomplished without the occasion here illustrated, a journey

by train. New Zealand has troops both on the Western Front and in Palestine, and in each case they have fought with splendid courage. Describing their part in a battle, Mr. Malcolm Ross, the New Zealand war correspondent, writes: "For some hours on the slopes below the Bellevue Ridge deeds of the most glorious heroism were being enacted."—[New Zealand Official Photograph.]





## Compatriots of the American Engineers who fought at Gouze



SOME OF THE U.S. ARMY OF 2,000,000: MEN OF A CRACK AMERICAN REGIMENT

A great host is training in the United States for the war in Europe. "The latest estimates of the War Department," said the Washington correspondent of the "Times" on December 7, "provide for the maintenance of a fighting force of two million men on the Western Front." Meanwhile the advance-guard of the coming legions has done splendid service in France.

at Gouze



WAVING FAREWELL

During the German  
off by the enemy's  
Sir Douglas Haig wr



ineers who fought

at Gouzeaucourt: Men of the United States Army.



OF A CRACK AMERICAN REGIMENT

estimates of the War Department," said  
maintenance of a fighting force of two  
ons has done splendid service in France.

WAVING FAREWELL TO FRIENDS ON SHORE AS THEY SAIL FOR A TRAINING CAMP.

During the German counter-attacks near Cambrai, some companies of American engineers, engaged on railway work, were cut off by the enemy's barrage. They took part in the fighting and showed great heroism, a number being killed or wounded. Sir Douglas Haig wrote to General Pershing expressing the British Army's thanks for their gallant conduct.—[Photograph by C.N.]



## With New Zealanders at a Western front Cantonment.



### EVERYDAY INCIDENTS: A COMMANDANT GOING ROUND BILLETS; A SHOEING SMITHY.

In the upper illustration, the commanding officer of a detachment of New Zealand troops is seen making a round of inspection of the billets of one of the units under his command, some of the men of which were, at the time, quartered in farm buildings. The officer is the near figure of the leading pair of officers crossing the farm-yard, as the buildings round show the place to be. He is wearing the cloth

field-service cap, while the regimental officer at his side wears the familiar felt slouch hat adopted by the Anzacs, Australians, and New Zealanders alike. In rear of the inspecting officer follow two other N.Z. regimental officers. In the lower illustration is another New Zealand cantonment scene: the regimental shoeing smith's forge of one of the Canterbury regiments.—[New Zealand Official Photographs.]

**DURING**  
For batterie  
action, or w  
of almost a  
affording p  
dip or fold  
occasion, ev



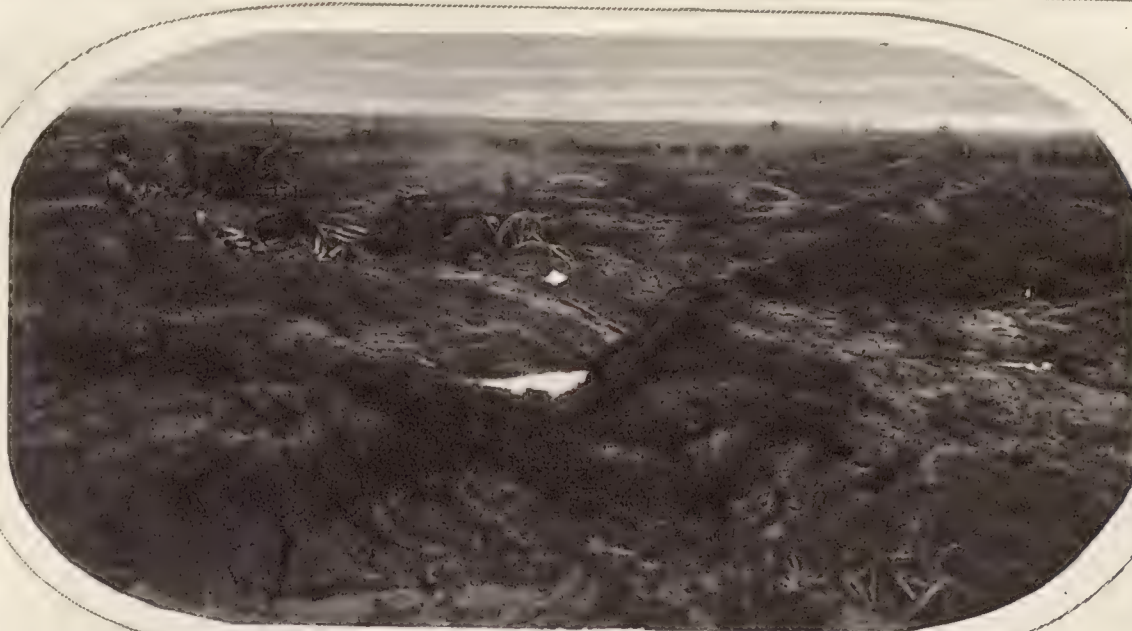
antonment.



A SHOEING SMITHY.

imental officer at his side wears the  
by the Anzacs, Australians, and New  
the inspecting officer follow two other  
the lower illustration is another  
: the regimental shoeing smith's forge  
s.—[New Zealand Official Photographs.]

## On a Battlefield on the Western front.



### DURING ACTION : USING SHELL-HOLES AS GUN-PITS ; A WOUNDED PRISONER AWAITING A STRETCHER-BEARER.

For batteries of field artillery in particular, when under fire during action, or within range of the enemy, cover—it goes without saying—of almost any kind, whether from the direct view of the enemy, or as affording protection from projectiles, is a prime essential. Every dip or fold in the ground surface is taken advantage of—and, on occasion, even shell-holes, as is seen in the upper illustration. That

shows one of the New Zealander field-artillery batteries making use of the shell-craters on an extensively holed piece of ground, as gun-pits. As ground for getting over, the shell-craters, where a bombardment has been severe, on the other hand, make the ground all but impassable for horses as well as guns, even with the most skilful steering by the drivers.—[New Zealand Official Photographs.]



## THE NEW WARRIORS: XIII.—HERMES WITH A TAB.

BERNARD speaks about twenty languages with extreme virulence; and when he joined the Army he considered, seeing that the enemy was strangely unaccustomed to English, that he would be useful: he knew German and Berlin and Hamburg. The War Office thought so too. At least, the first gentleman he saw thought so. The Eleventh said, tersely, "Can you speak Jugo-Belge?"—and, upon Bernard saying he could not, not even a little bit, the gentleman said "Huh!" and sent him to Irak, which he spoke even less.

But in time things changed. Having been wounded and returned Blighty, Bernard on one occasion helped a Colonel buy *Le Journal* from a little boy, and after that (L) was put after his name in a book, and in due course he took his place in the ranks of the New Warriors, as *liaison*. It looks a nice job; Bernard has tabs attached, and can get really good wine at messes where ordinary people can scarcely ask for water without a dictionary. But, although it seems attractive, it has snags.

Bernard insists that it has terrible snags. He asks you if you have ever seen those dummies that hang on strings, and of which the Drill Sergeant says "Look FierCE at 'em! FierCE, I ses! With the point—Crr!!" Bernard says he is quite like that, with the bayonet coming at him from both sides.

Bernard says that when he started his job he was told that he was a "link"; that is a lie (his expression)—he is an adjectival buffer state of the most harassed description.

Bernard is a language *liaison*, and in the field. His duty is to make intelligible and plain the ideas of the Higher and even Lower Command of one group of languages to the Lower and Higher Command of another. When his own English G.O.C. is about to give Jerry-Over-the-Way a shrewd knock, Bernard has to get all the details and instructions off pat, carry them along to the French G.O.C., who may be feeling willing to join in the caprice, and put before him all the facts

precisely and without error. That is his language, and his mind must be fool-proof. Any slip-up on intransitive verbs and such-like might be ugly.

Bernard said it would seem that on the face of it the thing is simple; but it isn't. The efforts of one leader can be conspicuously mistranslated by the other. Points have to be settled, and the amount of complication that can arise out of trivialities can be furious. Bernard gets all the fury. If one Highbrow doesn't quite see eye to eye with the other, then he takes it out of *liaison*, and the other is never very backward. Indeed, Bernard thinks that the *liaison* was in-

vented to preserve the Entente. It is the only means by which two men can quarrel like cats and yet remain perfectly friendly. It is a great thought, thinks Bernard, but painful in application.

Of course, it is not only the different languages of the Entente that quarrel; quarrelling of an amiable and vigorous sort is universal. Everybody who has an unfortunate *liaison* about makes use of him as a safety-valve, whether he is acting between two English or two any other language

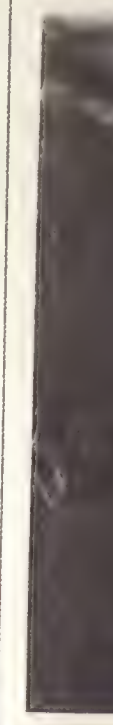
(Continued overleaf.)



SHIPPING A "GREEN ONE": A BIG WAVE BREAKING ABOARD A BRITISH WAR-SHIP, DRENCHING A BLUEJACKET.

The bluejacket's cap is faintly seen through the spray just to left of the opening of the cowl.

Photograph by C.N.



## VISITOR

The Canadian gave the Canadian placed Lens persistent bomb break down the for further at



## A TAB.

*liaison*, and in the field. intelligible and plain the even Lower Command of the Lower and Higher When his own English Jerry-Over-the-Way a as to get all the details carry them along to the se feeling willing to join before him all the facts precisely and without error. That is his language, and his mind must be fool-proof. Any slip-up on intransitive verbs and such-like might be ugly.

Bernard said it would seem that on the face of it the thing is simple; but it isn't. The efforts of one leader can be conspicuously mistranslated by the other. Points have to be settled, and the amount of complication that can arise out of trivialities can be furious. Bernard gets all the fury. If one Highbrow doesn't quite see eye to eye with the other, then he takes it out of *liaison*, and the other is never very backward. Indeed, Bernard thinks that the *liaison* was in-

Entente. It is the only n can quarrel like cats friendly. It is a great out painful in application. y the different languages rrel; quarrelling of an rt is universal. Every-nate *liaison* about makes ve, whether he is acting two any other language

(Continued overleaf.)

# With the Canadians: On the Western front and in Paris.



## VISITORS AND WAR-WORKERS: AT LENS; ALLIED OFFICER-SPECTATORS; Y.M.C.A. GIRL-CHEFS.

The Canadian grip on Lens began with the victorious attacks which gave the Canadians their foothold within the enemy's barrier and placed Lens under fire of the Canadian batteries. Thenceforward a persistent bombardment of the German positions was maintained to break down the solidity of the German defence-system, and open it for further attack. In the upper illustration are seen, with Canadian

officers: Major Prince Amoradhat of Siam (in a light coat), French, American, Portuguese, and Roumanian officers, the two latter recipients of the C.M.G. The lower illustration shows the Canadian Commander and Canadian girls who went over to Paris to run the Canadian Y.M.C.A. On the Commander's right is Mr. Roye, the Canadian Commissioner in Paris.—[Canadian War Records.]



departments. German *liaisons*, for example, must have a perfectly unseemly time.

When the line goes into action the *liaison* has all the thrills, and a lot of running-about thrown in. As the lines go forward, it is his business to see that French and English connect up sweetly, that the join is always strong, and that France isn't left in the air by England, or England isn't caught accidentally under the barrage of France.

He is the go-between, and at furious pace. He keeps the French Commander informed of every move and motive and moment of the British action, and returns with the same amount of information about the French.

Even in billets he is still the voice that smooths over international barriers of tongues. He conveys from France the polite intimation that a certain generous British freedom with Plum and Apple jam is undermining the discipline of Poilu; though the amiability of Albion is appreciated, Poilu is beginning to stray.

He also conveys the respects of Britain, and intimates that the ration wine of France is an excellent institution, and it is charming of our Allies to be so sharing with it; but Tommy has not got over the idea that it should be drunk like beer, and the effect is a little too hilarious for good *moral*. These and other little intricacies *liaison* has to smooth out.

buffets of sometimes kind and sometimes unkind fate.

*Liaison* is the man who finds out for G.O.C. Ops. what the pundits of Military Intelligence think about any particular matter. He is also the man that connects up Flying with Batteries,



AN OPEN-AIR "VICTORIA" ON THE WESTERN FRONT: BRITISH TROOPS ENTRAINING.—[Australian Official Photograph.]

and sees to it that they co-ordinate and work together hand in hand for the kejeering of Fritz. He is the man who finds out, under peril of Wrath to Come, why the A.S.C. has taken a new line of route to Dump PXCD; and he tones down the language of A.S.C. in order to make the perfectly justifiable explanation fit for the ears of the D.A.A.G.

He is a shuttle-cock, a pollen-carrying bee, a sort of Tabby Hermes who carries ideas round, who oils up the wheels of progress, who is intimately connected and not at all irresponsible for the perfect working and efficiency of the great war machine.

"It's a strange experience," Bernard tells me. "I feel a cross between a Cook's Courier, an Ambassador to the Bolsheviks, and a good stout doormat. There are moments when the gain and loss of several hundreds of yards of Fritz trenches and I don't know how many British and French lives hang upon a word from me. There are also times when the whole Heaven-like serenity of H.Q. and the temper of a robust British General also depends upon a word from me—just the way I will say words expressed to me beautifully but tersely in the

Gallic tongue. I am becoming an artist in these things. I generally manage it. I guarantee that after this war I shall be able to tell my worst enemy exactly what I think of him—which is terrible—and be asked out to dinner by him in consequence."

W. DOUGLAS NEWTON.



ALL HANDS AND THE COOK TO THE ROPES! BRITISH ARTILLERYMEN HAULING AN 18-POUNDER OVER FLANDERS MUD.

Australian Official Photograph.

The calling is a very good school for diplomacy.

Of course, there are other *liaisons*. There are purely British *liaisons*, between department and department, corps and corps, both "Over There" and at home. All are difficult and go-betweeny, and each *liaison* officer has to stand the winds and



#### WELCOME A

Nothing could ex-  
to the "Heroes  
representatives of  
Flanders in 1914  
to the Albert Ha  
the veterans in



Dec. 26, 1917

Dec. 26, 1917

THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS.

[Part 81  
New Series]—29

and sometimes unkind

who finds out for G.O.C.  
s of Military Intelligence  
cular matter. He is also  
up Flying with Batteries,



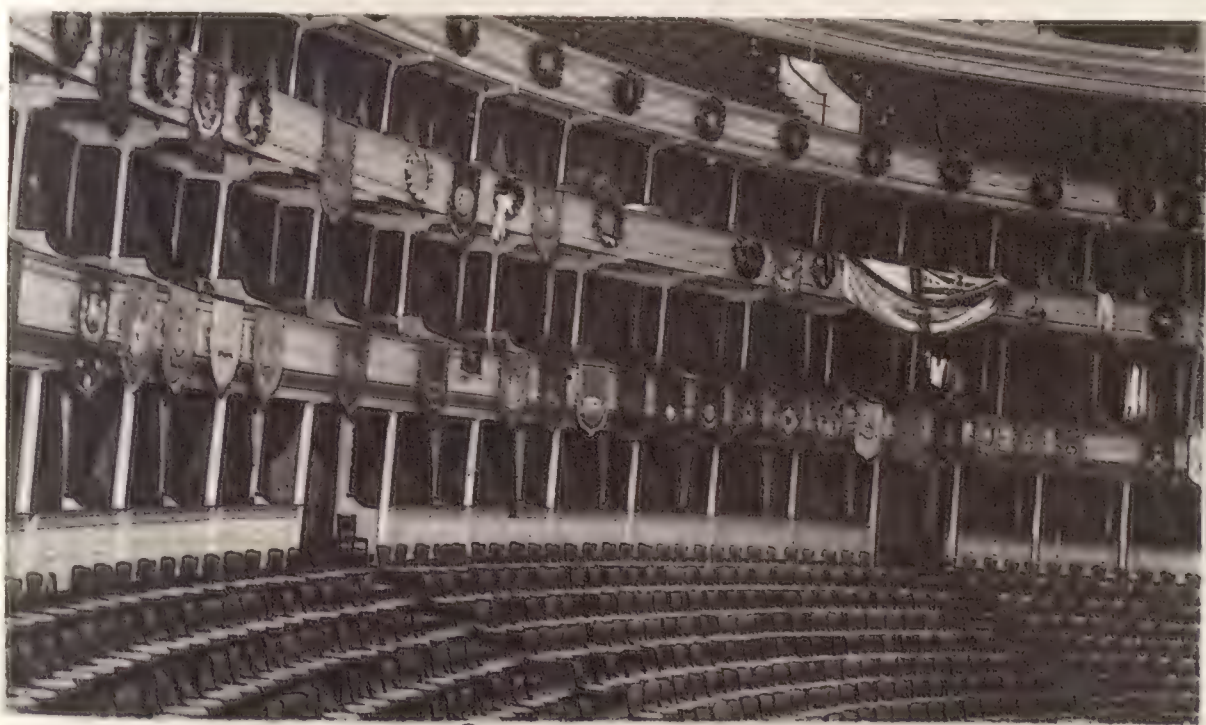
WESTERN FRONT: BRITISH  
Official Photograph.]

they co-ordinate and work  
for the kejeering of  
an who finds out, under  
me, why the A.S.C. has  
route to Dump PXCD;  
the language of A.S.C. in  
perfectly justifiable explana-  
of the D.A.A.G.

is a shuttle-cock, a pollen-  
ing bee, a sort of Tabby  
s who carries ideas round,  
ills up the wheels of pro-  
who is intimately connected  
ot at all irresponsible for  
fect working and efficiency  
great war machine.

t's a strange experience,"  
d tells me. "I feel a cross  
n a Cook's Courier, an  
sador to the Bolsheviks,  
good stout doormat. There  
oments when the gain and  
several hundreds of yards  
z trenches and I don't know  
many British and French  
ang upon a word from me.  
are also times when the  
Heaven-like serenity of  
and the temper of a robust  
General also depends upon  
d from me—just the way  
say words expressed to me  
fully but tersely in the  
becoming an artist in these  
manage it. I guarantee that  
be able to tell my worst  
I think of him—which is  
ed out to dinner by him  
W. DOUGLAS NEWTON.

## "The first Seven Divisions" Day in London.



### WELCOME AND TRIBUTES: WOUNDED SOLDIERS CHEERING VETERANS; BANNERS IN THE ALBERT HALL.

Nothing could exceed in warmth London's welcome on December 15, to the "Heroes of Mons." So everybody called the seven hundred representatives of the First Seven Divisions, who fought in France and Flanders in 1914 from Mons to the first battle of Ypres, on their way to the Albert Hall commemoration. An incident during the drive of the veterans in motor vehicles from the City luncheon given by the

Lord Mayor is shown in the upper illustration—wounded of the New Army, out for a drive, cheering their predecessors of the Old Army. The lower illustration shows the interior of the Albert Hall with the banners bearing regimental badges, worked mostly by the widows, wives, and mothers of officers and men, ranged in front of the tiers of boxes occupied by the "Men of Mons."—[Photos. by L.N.A.]



With the Palestine Army during General Allenby's Advance.



IN THE LINES: AN OFFICER'S IMPROVISED "DOG" AND WARNING-OFF NOTICE; KIT-WEIGHING.

A sporting detail "in lighter vein" at one of our camps during the Palestine advance, is shown in the upper illustration. An officer (on the left) is seen seated outside his tent with a "dog," made out of scraps of canvas and sacking, and also a board on which is the warning notice—"Beware of the Dog." In the lower illustration, an officer is seen weighing his kit, all rolled up and ready for lading on a pack-

animal or a transport cart. A fixed scale of baggage-weights is rigidly adhered to. There are special scales for the personal belongings of everybody, from generals downwards. These have, of necessity, to be fixed on service and all fronts, as has been the rule with the Army in all campaigns since the Crimean War. In the present war the rule is particularly necessary.—[Official Photographs.]

BEFO

One use of the combined w... destroyers th... U-boats. As... sea and sand... "spotted" a



# Allenby's Advance.



## OFF NOTICE ; KIT-WEIGHING.

A fixed scale of baggage-weights is rigidly maintained for the personal belongings of soldiers. These have, of necessity, to be light, as has been the rule with the Army in the Crimean War. In the present war the rule is—[Official Photographs.]

## "H Seaplane as Torpedo-boat of the Air."



## BEFORE AND IN ACTION : CARRYING A TORPEDO ; A "FIRED" TORPEDO STRIKING THE SEA.

One use of the seaplanes of the Royal Naval Air Service is sentry work combined with sniping. They carry torpedoes against German destroyers they may sight, or commerce-raiders, also bombs for U-boats. As to U-boats: at an ordinary height over a fairly smooth sea and sandy bottom, a submarine moving below the surface can be "spotted" and swooped down on sufficiently low to enable a bomb

to be successfully dropped. Against German vessels, seaplanes use a torpedo. The upper illustration shows a seaplane carrying a torpedo between its floats, for dropping, like a torpedo "fired" above water. In the water the gyroscope in the torpedo acts.—[From *The Work and Training of the Royal Naval Air Service*, published by authority of the Admiralty, at the Offices of the "Illustrated London News."]



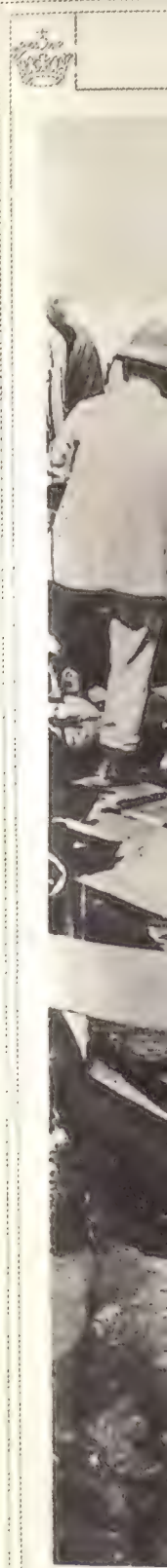
### Our far-East Ally's Storm Disaster.



#### THE OCTOBER TYPHOON IN JAPAN: STORM HAVOC AT TOKIO; A STREET AT TSUKISHIMA.

A typhoon, reported to be the worst for half a century, and which lasted for over four hours, broke over Southern Japan on October 1. The photographs of some of the devastation at various places shown on this page, and on the page adjoining, have just reached England. Tokyo came in for the full violence of the typhoon, and thousands of people had their dwellings destroyed, blown down flat like houses of

cards, as shown in the first illustration of a scene at Tokyo. Japanese houses, as most people know, are very lightly constructed, and largely of wood, so as to be less affected by the not-infrequent earthquakes than more solidly built structures would be. A huge tidal wave caused additional damage among houses of waterside districts, and added to the heavy loss of life.—[Photos. by C.N.]



#### AT A

The typhoon w  
outside Tokyo,  
for one, rain  
country and in  
torrents, swept  
ravages caused



ster.



# STREET AT TSUKISHIMA.

ustration of a scene at Tokyo. Japanese are very lightly constructed, and largely ected by the not-infrequent earthquakes ctures would be. A huge tidal wave mong houses of waterside districts, and life.—[Photos, by C.N.]

## The Typhoon Disaster in Japan.



### AT A WRECKED BRIDGE: ESUCHIJIMA PEOPLE GETTING WATER FROM A BROKEN MAIN.

The typhoon wrought, as it is reported, even more destructive havoc outside Tokyo, and over the country districts. In the Osaka district, for one, rain fell incessantly for two days and nights, flooding the country and inundating many villages, while the rivers, swollen into torrents, swept away, or wrecked, bridges, and added to the widespread ravages caused by the typhoon, and its hurricane-like wind. An island

off Uryasu completely disappeared in the sea, after the tidal wave had swept over, its three hundred inhabitants perishing. Upwards of 3000 houses were blown down by the furious gale, and, as it is stated, 150,000 submerged. There were over five hundred deaths in Tokyo Prefecture alone, and the general damage over the country was estimated to amount to over £10,000,000 sterling.—[Photo. by C.N.]



## WOMEN AND THE WAR.

IF hard work in a good cause brings self-satisfaction, Miss Kathleen Burke, organising secretary of the Scottish Women's Hospitals, must be one of the happiest persons. To have travelled all over Canada and America; to have been the first (and, I believe, only) woman to enter Verdun; to be the owner of the French decoration of the Golden Palm; to have "served" in France, Serbia, and Belgium; to have been the first woman to address the members of the New York Stock Exchange; and, last but by no means least, to have collected £52,000 in the space of a year for the charity you represent, to say nothing of previous financial successes—is a record of which any woman might well be proud, even in an age when women are making and breaking records every day.

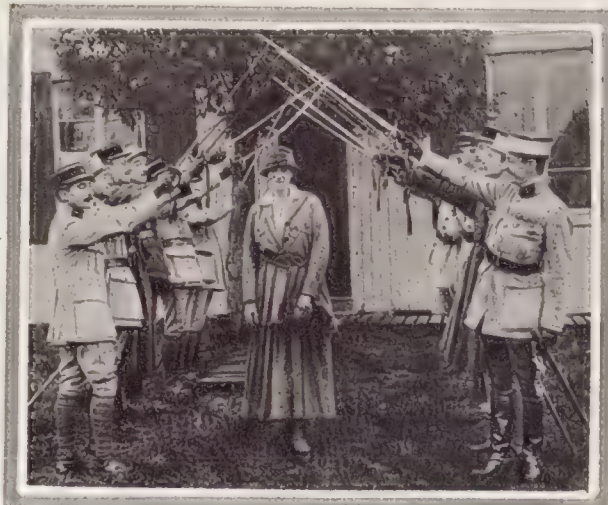
Miss Burke, who has only recently returned from America, is full of enthusiasm for the business-like way in which the American nation—the women no less than the men—are throwing themselves into every form of war activity. There are already 160 charitable organisations carrying on relief work in America, yet the

official "beggar" of the Scottish Women's Hospitals was able to return with the £52,000 already mentioned as a result of her efforts on behalf of her especial charity. In addition, a speech at the New York Stock Exchange, when the members had the unique experience of hearing a clever speaker give a charitable twist to familiar things like bonds and options, margins and dividends, resulted in over 800,000 dollars being added to the funds of the American Red Cross.

The visit of Canada's woman M.P., Miss MacAdam, to the French front, to see her constituents who are fighting out there, has a rather especial significance just now when Canada is agitated on the subject of Conscription. It was only in October that the wives, sisters, and mothers of members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force were enfranchised by the Dominion Government. The privilege, however, only applies

so long as the voters are in Canada. In consequence, Canadian women now in England, who would be eligible as voters if at home, are unable to have a say in what, after all, is a matter of Imperial importance. Strong protests have been made;

[Continued overleaf.]



PICTURESQUE TRIBUTE TO AN ENGLISHWOMAN IN FRANCE: AN ARCHWAY OF SWORDS.

After the General in command of a Flanders division conferred upon Miss Georgie Fyffe the Croix de Guerre, awarded to her by the French Government, in recognition of her devotion to duty in Flanders, the gallant French officers formed an archway with their swords, through which the brave lady passed.—[French Official Photograph.]



A FRENCH TRIBUTE TO A BRAVE ENGLISHWOMAN: THE CROIX DE GUERRE FOR MISS GEORGIE FYFFE. The General in command of a Flanders division is here seen decorating Miss Georgie Fyffe with the Croix de Guerre, awarded to her by the French Government for her devotion to duty in Flanders.—[French Official Photograph.]

### THE DEFEND

M. Joseph Caillaux with the Bolo Case of Paris, has long financiers, and before name became known trial of his wife.



## WAR.

of the Scottish Women's Hos-  
turn with the £52,000 already  
ult of her efforts on behalf of  
y. In addition, a speech  
Stock Exchange, when the  
nique experience of hearing a  
a charitable twist to familiar  
and options, margins and  
dividends, resulted in  
over 800,000 dollars  
being added to the  
funds of the Ameri-  
can Red Cross.

The visit of  
Canada's woman  
M.P., Miss MacAdam,  
to the French front,  
to see her constitu-  
ents who are fighting  
out there, has a rather  
especial significance  
just now when Canada  
is agitated on the sub-  
ject of Conscription.  
It was only in Octo-  
ber that the wives,  
sisters, and mothers  
of members of the  
Canadian Expedi-  
tionary Force were  
enfranchised by the  
Dominion Govern-  
ment. The privilege,  
however, only applies  
re in Canada. In consequence,  
y in England, who would be  
t home, are unable to have a  
all, is a matter of Imperial  
protests have been made;

[Continued overleaf.]



FOR MISS GEORGIE FYFFE  
Croix de Guerre, awarded to her by  
[Photograph.]

## The Charges of Treason against M. Caillaux.



### THE DEFENDANT: M. JOSEPH CAILLAUX, A LEADING FRENCH FINANCIER AND A FORMER PREMIER.

M. Joseph Caillaux, against whom grave charges, in part connected with the Bolo Case, are brought by General Dubail, Military Governor of Paris, has long been known as in the foremost rank of French financiers, and before the outbreak of the war, was Premier. His name became known in England in the spring of 1914, owing to the trial of his wife for shooting Gaston Calmette in Paris. General

Dubail's charges, made on behalf of M. Clemenceau's Government, which were read before the Chamber of Deputies, of which M. Caillaux is a member, accused M. Caillaux of "endangering the safety of the State" by intrigues and demanded his trial by courtmartial. The question as to the tribunal to deal with the charges is for the Chamber.—

[Photo. by Manuel.]



but, as the Federal House is not in session, it is impossible to get matters altered. Meantime, thousands of women who have had opportunities of studying war conditions at first hand, and who in consequence probably vote imperially, have been obliged to content themselves with working to influence men to follow that course.

The home has always been supposed to be the sphere, above all others, which women were best fitted to adorn. But, though the rôle of home-maker was assigned to woman by custom and tradition, she was entirely left out when it came to a question of bricks and mortar. For some mysterious reason, house-planning seems to have been regarded as beyond the scope of feminine intelligence. The result has been a type of house which, though it may have come up to the house-agent's idea of "comfortable," has been the source of woe and tribulation to countless generations of mistresses and servants. But the war is going to change all that. The dearth of servants has served to emphasise the necessity for houses built with a view to the convenience of the owner, rather than according to the individual ideas of the architect, and the labour-saving house is likely to be one of the minor and unexpected results of the war.

However, it is not absolutely necessary to wait for comfort—or at any rate comparative

least a third of each day is wasted in doing work which in no way adds to the comfort of its inmates."

New forms of war work are always interesting, and there is, I am told, at the moment a very real



PUTTING POTTERY INTO THE FURNACE: A LADY-WORKER AT CHISWICK.

The potter's art is being taught, and practised, at Ravenscourt Park, Chiswick Road, by Miss Lunn, daughter of the late Professor Lunn, thus giving an impetus to a branch of work in which the introduction of women-workers will set free men for the service of their country.—[Photograph by Sport and General.]



CHINA FROM CHISWICK: THROWING CLAY ON THE WHEEL.

One more field of industry is being developed on a larger scale owing to the labour conditions of war-time, and our photograph shows a lady-worker throwing clay on the wheel at some works at Ravenscourt Park, Chiswick Road, where instruction is given in the potter's art by Miss Lunn, daughter of the late Professor Lunn.

Photograph by Sport and General.

comfort—until that happy time arrives. Mrs. C. S. Peel, in "The Labour-Saving House," recently published by John Lane, gives some valuable hints for lightening the lot of the war-time housekeeper, in whose home, it seems, "at

need for the services of women competent to act as junior draughtsmen and tracers in the munitions drawing-offices. Besides being of a useful nature, the work is far from dull, and, as accuracy and great care are essential, the work is well suited to educated women. Those who have not a great knowledge of art need not be diffident about offering their services. After all, landscape or portrait-painting is hardly of much help when it comes to making technical drawings to scale, though a knowledge of black-and-white work, on the other hand, would probably be an immense advantage. Junior draughtsmen are wanted, badly wanted; but it is just as well to take a preliminary training before engaging in the work. When this is done, the beginner can start as a draughtsman, not a tracer, and is thus able to command a better salary, besides doing more valuable work. Such a training lasts—it is, of course, an "emergency" course—four weeks, and costs four guineas. It is just as well, though, for women obliged to earn their own living to bear in mind the fact that the demand for so many workers is essentially due to "war" conditions,

and that prospects of employment after peace comes are, at the best, uncertain. Novel forms of war work are constantly cropping up. Not so long ago a woman was appointed lady butler at a large boys' school.

CLAUDINE CLEVE.



h day is wasted in doing work  
adds to the comfort of its

ar work are always interesting,  
old, at the moment a very real



TURNACE: A LADY-WORKER  
WICK.

ed, at Ravenscourt Park, Chiswick Road,  
Lunn, thus giving an impetus to a branch  
workers will set free men for the service  
h by Sport and General.]

es of women competent to act  
en and tracers in the munitions  
besides being of a useful nature,  
m dull, and, as accuracy and  
ntial, the work is well suited  
ducated women. Those who  
not a great knowledge of art  
not be diffident about offering  
services. After all, landscape  
portrait-painting is hardly of  
help when it comes to making  
ical drawings to scale, though  
nowledge of black-and-white  
on the other hand, would  
ably be an immense advantage.  
or draughtsmen are wanted,  
y wanted; but it is just as well  
ke a preliminary training before  
ing in the work. When this is  
the beginner can start as a  
ghtsman, not a tracer, and is  
able to command a better  
y, besides doing more valuable  
. Such a training lasts—it is,  
urse, an "emergency" course—  
weeks, and costs four guineas.  
s just as well, though, for  
en obliged to earn their own  
g to bear in mind the fact that  
demand for so many workers is  
ntially due to "war" conditions,  
s of employment after peace  
est, uncertain. Novel forms of  
stantly cropping up. Not so  
was appointed lady butler at a

CLAUDINE CLEVE.

## THE GREAT WAR.

THE LOST CONVOY—ITALIAN NAVAL EXPLOIT—THE RUSSIAN ARMISTICE;  
TRADE REOPENED—THE CANADIAN ELECTIONS.

NAVAL news, important, but none of the best, gave the sea affair a prominence it has not enjoyed for some time. It was not only a week belated, but painfully similar to the last serious announcement from the high seas—the loss of a convoy on Oct. 17. Once more the story was of the loss of a convoy. On Wednesday, Dec. 12, at 4.30 a.m., the enemy attacked our shipping off the Tyne, and at 11.45 off the Norwegian coast, as far as place can be indicated. Fourteen vessels were lost—on destroyer, seven neutral merchant ships, one British merchant ship, one steam-trawler, and four armed trawlers. The more serious attack was the second of the two. It sank one British merchant ship, two Swedish, one Danish, and two Norwegian—8000 tons in all. In the earlier affair two neutral merchant ships and one trawler were sunk by enemy destroyers.

Eight of the trawlers' crews were killed by gunfire. Ninety-eight survivors were picked up by our cruisers, and others reached Norway in their own boats. A naval force which had put to sea

to guard surface vessels from surprise attacks did not arrive in time. When the story was told in Parliament it was announced that an immediate inquiry had been ordered. The escorting de-

stroyers, *Pellew* and *Partridge*, made a gallant fight; but the *Partridge* was sunk. The *Pellew* was brought into port badly damaged. The *Partridge's* officers and men fought their ship to the last. Several, including a relative of Viscount Grey, were taken prisoner. The Navy always justifies itself, and no one doubts its capacity; but the public took free leave to express doubts of capacity in other quarters. Twice is once too often in war. "Non bis in bello peccare licet."

A fine old-fashioned tale of the sea comes from Italy of how Lieutenant Rizzo, with two small craft, cut his way through the steel boom defences of Trieste Harbour and sank

the Austrian battle-ship *Wien*. At the same time, he and his companions crippled the *Monarch*. The Italian sailor-men all returned safely from their exploit.

[Continued on page 38]



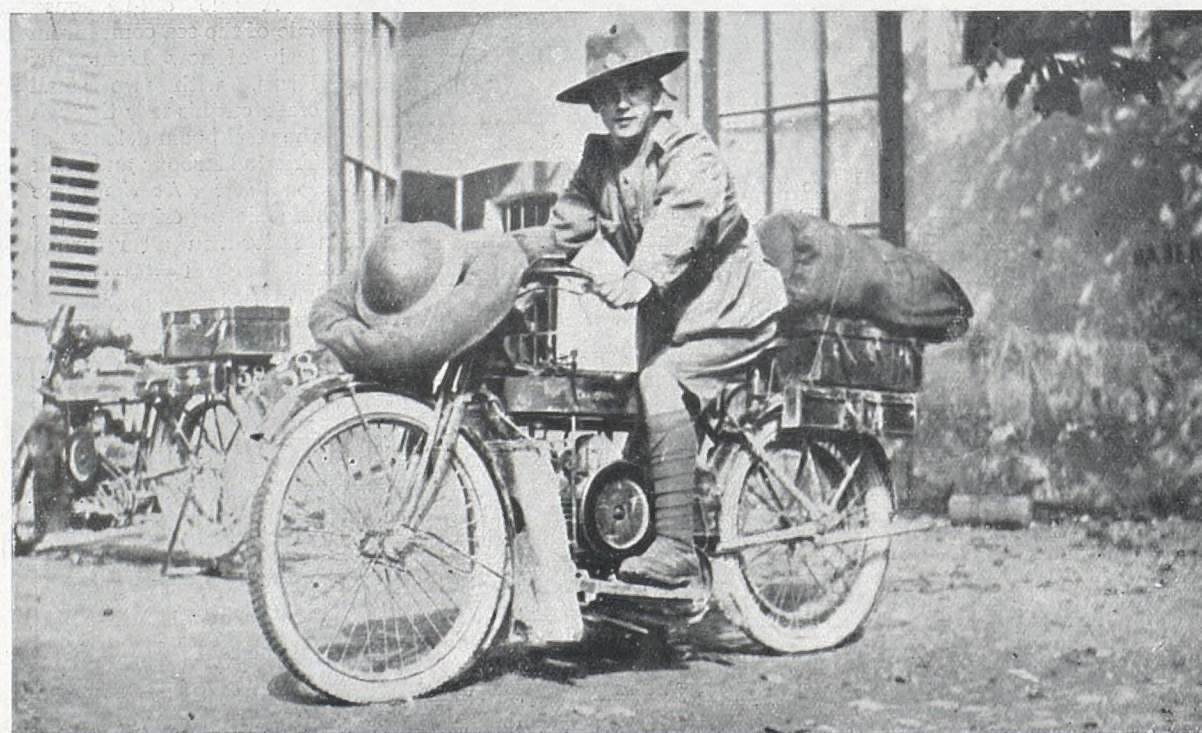
ON THE ITALIAN FRONT: AUSTRIAN PRISONERS.  
Photograph by C.N.



WITH THE BRITISH ON THE ITALIAN FRONT: A BIVOUAC NEAR MONTELO.—[Italian Official.]



# With the British Army in Italy.



## IN A PIAVE SECTOR: IN ONE OF THE RIVERSIDE TRENCHES; A DESPATCH-RIDER'S LOAD.

The corps of the British Army in Italy, appointed to take over part of the defence line on the Piave—other British forces at the same time took post elsewhere—on arriving in their sector, occupied trenches beside the river, aligned on the bank to bar any crossing. Some of our men are seen in the upper illustration, pointing out to one another certain details in front of a trench they have just taken over. In

front, near by, is part of a barbed-wire barrier constructed along the bank on the shelving foreshore. Further off shows through the mist one of the islets of the Piave with barbed wire on it to hold up the enemy if trying to use the islet as, so to speak, a stepping-stone across the water. As to the lower illustration, it would be interesting to know the weight the machine carries.—[No. 1, Italian Official Photograph.]

ON THE V  
In the upper i  
Plumer's army  
bourhood of the  
near the river.  
have ever visited  
wide, and level



y.



DESPATCH-RIDER'S LOAD.

barbed-wire barrier constructed along the road. Further off shows through the mist a line of barbed wire on it to hold up the road as, so to speak, a stepping-stone across the river. In the second illustration, it would be interesting to know the names of the villages.—[No. 1, Italian Official Photograph.]



## With the British Army in Italy.



ON THE WAY ACROSS VENETIA: INFANTRY ON THE MARCH; AN R.F.C. MOTOR CYCLISTS' HALT.

In the upper illustration one of the infantry columns of General Plumer's army is seen on the march through Venetia in the neighbourhood of the line of the Piave, to take up duty in their set of trenches near the river. The road our men are marching along, as all who have ever visited Northern Italy will recall, is one of the long, straight, wide, and level tree-fringed highways which are characteristic of the

country all over the plain of Lombardy, as well as in Venetia. As is customary on war roads, the column is keeping well to one side of the roadway, so as to leave the centre and other side clear for the passage in either direction of mounted troops and artillery, vehicular transport traffic, and also, of course, other infantry. The locale of the second illustration is east of Milan.—[No. 1, Italian Official Photograph.]



The Japanese were reported, by agreement with the United States, to have occupied Vladivostok, and taken possession of all stocks of merchandise and the terminus of the trans-Manchurian railway. The move would have several uses. It would prevent the escape and return to the enemy's ranks of the large numbers of German and Austro-Hungarian prisoners working in the neighbourhood of the port. The story has been denied by the Japanese Ambassador in London.

The most definite news from Russia was the signing of the Armistice. It took effect from noon on the 17th, and was to last, in the first instance, until Jan. 14, renewable under certain conditions. Peace negotiations were to open at once at Stockholm. Ukraine rebelled against the Bolsheviks, and arrests of leaders were announced. Reports of the arrest of Kaledin did not find confirmation. Among a cloud of rumours was one that the ex-Tsar had escaped. The civil war in the Don region was said to be going unfavourably for the Cossacks; but amid the contradictions, confusions, and general lack of authority the news remained sensational rather than authentic. Another report indicated that the Constituent Assembly might meet at Kieff. That unhappy body can find no rest for the sole of its foot, but there its parallel with the Dove of the Ark ceases. It bears no olive-branch.

Teuton method, regulates fraternisation by groups of twenty-five.

Following up his success, General Allenby advanced his left centre one-and-a-half miles on a five-mile front and occupied various



AT THREE THOUSAND METRES ABOVE THE SEA: AN ITALIAN PATROL.  
*Italian Official Photograph.*



ON THE ITALIAN FRONT: AN ITALIAN OFFICER, WHO HAD LOST A HAND IN ACTION, ADDRESSING TROOPS ON THE PIAVE.  
*Italian Official Photograph.*

The waters do not abate. The enemy, however, offers the olive twig, encourages trade in food-stuffs between the armies, and, with

points north-east of Ludd, together with the ridge overlooking El Tireh. On the 18th, the British took the heights east of Abu-Dir, two miles south-east of Jerusalem; 117 prisoners were taken. British aeroplanes, flying 400 feet below sea-level, bombed motor-boat sheds and troops at the mouth of the Jordan; twenty-four hits were counted. The King has conferred on Sir Edmund Allenby the Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George for his services in the field. His Majesty also, it was announced on Dec. 20, appointed the captor of the Holy City, appropriately, "a Knight of Grace of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England."

Salonika, seldom in the public eye in these days, reported the usual artillery action, and a big bombing raid carried out by thirty Allied aeroplanes on the depots and stations at Castovo. At Monastir the gun-fire was more intense than usual.

Panama is now at war with Austria, and Cuba with Germany.

The Canadian elections, so far as declared, have ended in a victory for Sir Robert Borden and Conscription. The soldiers' and nurses' votes, cast by those on active service on

this side of the Atlantic had still to be counted. They are expected, however, to confirm the popular decision in the Dominion.—LONDON: DEC. 20, 1917